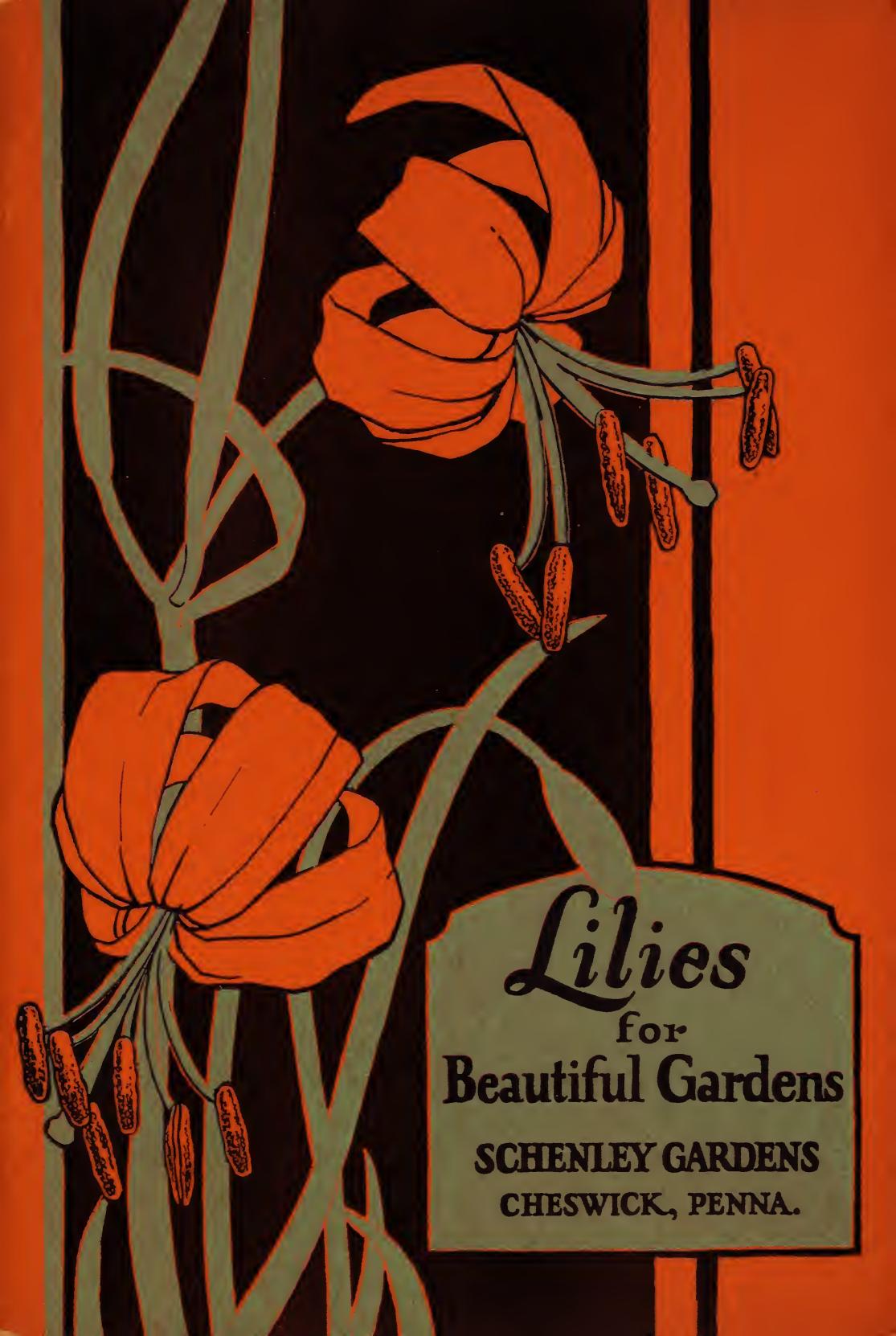


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Lilies
for
Beautiful Gardens

SCHENLEY GARDENS
CHESWICK, PENNA.

Lilies for Beautiful Gardens

NEXT to roses, lilies are probably the best-known flowers in the world. The form of the lily bloom is so quickly recognized that many flowers of similar shape are called lilies which do not belong to the true lily family. Lilies give their name to a great tribe of plants known as Liliaceae, of which the genus or family *Lilium* is the chief member. In this wonderfully varied family some botanists have described between three and four hundred species, but there are probably less than one hundred really distinct kinds, with many varieties or subspecies.

All lilies resent interference, dislike cultivation and artificial conditions generally. In consequence, to succeed with them in the garden one must copy the conditions under which they thrive best in the wild. The closer those conditions are approached the better will be the result.

Except this, there is no general rule which can be applied to the cultivation of all lilies. Some like dry soil, some like moist soil; some want sun, others shade; some are very easy to please, some are very difficult. The only satisfactory way to deal with them is to consider each lily separately and tell what we know about it.

Some of the most beautiful lilies are the easiest to grow, but there are extremely beautiful kinds which it is almost impossible to have in gardens. We have selected for discussion twelve varieties which anybody can have, only one of which is likely to give trouble.



If you have two loaves of bread, sell one and buy a lily.
—Chinese Proverb.

SCHENLEY GARDENS, Inc.
CHESWICK, PA.



Lilium Regale (Regal or Royal Lily)

Lilium Regale

The Regal, or Royal Lily, is the easiest of the white, trumpet-shaped lilies to grow. It has a tough, wiry stem which grows slantwise, even in full sunlight, and which needs a slender, stiff stake if the flowers are to be held erect. Dr. E. H. Wilson, who discovered this lily in China, tells how he found it growing in the crevices of perpendicular cliffs, with the wiry stems swinging outward into space so that the flowers waved freely in the open air. The best effects are got from this lily in gardens by giving it a similar location. If it can be placed at the top of a bank or a low wall where the stems can swing outward, it will present its supremely lovely flowers at the level of the eye where one can see the exquisite beauty of their interior.

The Royal Lily will not endure complete shade. It must be grown in full sunlight or in a position where the tops can reach the sun, even if the base of the plant is shaded. The flowers are purple in the bud, and the purple markings persist on the midrib of the outer petals after the flowers are expanded. The main portion of the petals is pearly white, illumined by strong suffusion of yellow rising from the depths of the flower and from the large, velvety anthers of bright pure yellow. The petals expand to a spread of six to eight inches, and the length of the flower is that much or longer. Strong plants bear six to twelve flowers, and frequently more. The height varies, but an average of three to four feet can be counted on. The foliage is willow-like and irregularly arranged upon the graceful stem.

The bulbs are purplish red, usually very solid and comparatively small. Those two inches in diameter are large for this lily and will bloom well; smaller sizes, down to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, have been known to produce a flower or two.

Lilium Regale bulbs are cheap and can be bought in quantity. They should be planted freely in clumps or masses, avoiding rectangular plots, grouping them before masses of green foliage or against a wall if wanted for bedding effects; but an elevated position, as mentioned before, is most effective. They are especially good half-way up a large, sloping rock-garden or at the top of a small one. They should not be planted too deeply; about twice the diameter of the bulb is right. That is, small bulbs should be planted relatively shallow and larger ones somewhat deeper. It does not make much difference if they are set too shallow the first year. They have strong, contractile roots which pull them down to the proper depth within a season or two. Autumn is a good time to plant the bulbs because they are freshest then but they can also be safely set out in spring and will bloom the following June.

Royal Lilies (*L. Regale*) have been grown in almost all kinds of soil with success. They seem to like a good, loamy earth with lots of leaf-mold



Lilium Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)

mixed with it. Decayed manure may be used deep under the bulb, but should be separated from it by soil and sand. A layer of manure over the surface, after the bulbs are planted, may be beneficial, but all animal manures are likely to carry diseases, some of which are fatal to lilies, so that most good growers advise using liquid manure or artificial fertilizers instead.

Lilium Regale blooms immediately after *L. Candidum*, and is usually in flower with delphiniums, with which it combines with exquisite grace. An underplanting of dark purple or violet petunias is extremely lovely with the lilies, and so is a carpet of viola, Jersey Gem, or pansies. Violet and blue flowers look the best. Pink and red flowers become cheap and tawdry near the Royal Lily, and yellow is also rather common. Purple was always the royal wear.



Lilium Tigrinum The Tiger Lily is common, cheerful, and happiest of lilies! Who does not carry a memory of some glorious clump of them along a country road by some old familiar house? Always in full sun, with their roots smothered in weeds and deep grass, they luxuriate in the rough roadside soil and in the deep loam of the fence-corners. The wide, red-orange, recurved flowers, the long, finger-like buds, and the flaring chocolate-maroon anthers are deeply etched in the memories of every flower-loving person who grew up in the American countryside, for the Tiger Lily was one of the best beloved of the so-called "old-fashioned flowers."

To succeed with it, one needs only to copy the site and the conditions described above—deep, loamy soil, rather dry, never wet; full sun for the flowers; heavy cover for the roots and bases of the stems, and that is all.

The bulbs should be planted rather deeply, but they will find their own level in a year or two, so mistakes in depth are soon corrected by the lilies themselves. Good, decayed manure may be buried beneath them, and also used as a surface mulch.

When once established and flourishing, they are best left alone for a long time. It seldom pays to lift and divide the whole planting at once. If they get too thick, lift a few of the outside clumps, separate the bulbs, and set them in a new place. When they get going well, the rest of the original planting may be moved.

The little black bulbils which come in the axils of the leaves will make new plants if gathered and planted in shallow drills in the garden in the autumn, but they seldom grow if allowed to fall naturally.

The Tiger Lily is one of the brightest and showiest of the lilies, equally as gorgeous as *L. Dauricum* or any of the *L. Elegans* tribe, and blooms much later, carrying gay midsummer color into the early weeks of autumn.



Lilium Auratum (Golden-banded Lily)

Lilium Auratum

If the Golden-banded Lily of Japan were not so beautiful, and so plentiful, we could not, in conscience, include it in this list of twelve easy lilies, because it is the only one for which there is no reasonably sure method of growing. But the Golden-banded Lily is the most beautiful of the family, and, perhaps, the largest. It is planted by countless thousands every year.

It is a giant among lilies; stalks ten feet high have been known, with flowers a foot or more in diameter. The blooms are white, thickly spotted with crimson-brown, and in the true type have a broad yellow band down the midrib of each petal. They are produced in enormous clusters at the top of the stem, which is well clothed with long, fairly broad leaves.

The flowers are intensely fragrant and a little overpowering when taken indoors. One head of bloom will perfume a whole garden at night. This lily opens in midsummer, or a little after, and should be given a place by itself, because its imperial beauty needs no foil.

The bulbs are rather loose and flabby (firm ones are better if they can be got) and are frequently of large size—four to five inches in diameter. They *should* be planted in the fall, but by the time they arrive from Japan it is usually early winter. If the place has been prepared for the lilies in advance and covered with a mulch of boards and manure, they can be planted although the winter is definitely begun.

Good bulbs are frequently obtainable in spring and may be planted as late as the end of April with success.

Experienced growers direct that a deep bed should be prepared, with perfect drainage provided, and old, decayed manure placed in the bottom. Over this should go a layer of good garden soil, mixed with leaf-mold and sand. The bulbs should be set on a little hillock of sand about four times their diameter deep. To prevent moisture entering the loose scales, they should be pressed together and covered with a mound of sand, and the bed filled in with fine leaf-mold and loam mixed with sand, and heavily mulched with leaves above. To provide shade for the base of the stem, shallow-rooted, low shrubs, like azaleas, may be planted above, or some loose, creeping perennial. The sky should be open above them, so that the flowers may have full sunlight.

If good, solid, healthy bulbs are obtained and planted as quickly as possible, the above method should insure success; but it is also fair to confess that many very careful growers have totally failed by following it and success has often come from less elaborate preparation.

This lily has been successfully grown on a mountainside by planting it in woods' earth just a few inches beneath the surface without any extraordinary preparation at all. In one garden it thrived for a number of



Lilium Testaceum (Nankeen Lily)

years in the partial shade of a mulberry tree, behind a planting of peonies. In another garden fine plants were grown by digging a hole about eight inches deep in ordinary soil, in the shade of a rose-bush, putting in a handful of sand, pushing down the bulb, covering with more sand and filling in with the garden earth.

Lilium Auratum is subject to the same leaf-spot which attacks *L. Candidum*, and should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture several times before it blooms if the disease is expected.

There are several sub-varieties of *L. Auratum*, and one of them, *L. Auratum Platypodium*, is especially fine. The leaves are broader than the original variety; the flower is pure white, banded and faintly spotted with yellow. *L. Auratum Pictum* is tinged with red at the tips of the petals; *L. Auratum Rubro-Vittatum* has a red stripe instead of a yellow one. The culture of all of them is the same.

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Lilium Testaceum The Nankeen Lily is the queen of lilies. It belongs to the Turk's Cap group with respect to shape of its flowers but does not have the spreading head of that type. The flowers have the texture of the Madonna Lily and a pale, exquisite, tawny color almost indescribable—something of cream and orange mixed, with a hint of brown, deeper in the center and paling to white at the edges.

There are only a few flowers in the head, and the stem looks a great deal like *L. Candidum* in the spring and up to blooming-time, but *L. Testaceum* does not make a rosette of leaves in autumn.

It has no special cultural requirements, except good drainage, and thrives in rich garden soil. The bulbs should be planted about two inches deep, and may be covered with some shallow-rooting plant.

After blooming, the bulb frequently splits into several parts which may be lifted and divided in the fall. If left alone, the small bulbs struggle for mastery among themselves and only the strongest survives; if separated, all have an equal chance to make good bulbs for the next season.

Often, tiny bulblets are formed around the stem just under the ground, and if these are broken off they will grow into good plants in several years.

Forget-me-nots make a splendid ground-cover, although they are past their best when *L. Testaceum* blooms. Dark red sweet williams are also very effective, but the best background is the foliage of a yew or some other dark evergreen. When cut, the flowers are lovely with spikes of pale blue delphiniums or long-stemmed, dark red roses.

Pink and yellow flowers do not mix well with this lily, either outdoors or inside, and should be avoided.



Lilium Candidum (Madonna Lily)

Lilium Candidum

The Madonna Lily is the oldest and best-known lily of all. It has been found sculptured and painted on ancient pottery dug up on the island of Crete, proving that it was in cultivation long before the era of the Attic Greeks—three to four thousand years ago, at least. In all these centuries the flower has not changed, and there are no really distinct varieties such as there are of Hybrid Tea roses for instance.

The Madonna Lily differs from all other lilies in that it *must* be planted in August or early autumn, almost immediately after the tops have died down after blooming. Shortly after it is planted it makes a strong rosette of leaves which stay green over winter. In spring, a spike begins to grow from the center of the rosette and is eventually crowned with a pyramid of horizontal flowers. These are not so large as those of *L. Regale* and do not flare open quite so widely. They are pure white with bright yellow anthers and are delightfully fragrant. In a general way, the Madonna Lily resembles the potted lilies seen in the florists' shops at Easter, but it is not the same lily. Those the florists grow are a form of *L. Longiflorum*, which is not very dependable in the garden.

Madonna Lilies grow well in good garden soil and should be left absolutely alone when they are once established. They have been known to persist for years in the long grass about old homes, becoming stronger and finer every year. They do not object to the sweet or limy conditions found in most gardens, and are generally one of the easiest lilies to have, if the following rules are strictly adhered to.

Plant firm, white, healthy bulbs from a reliable source.

Plant them two inches deep, no more.

Plant them as soon as they can be got in late summer or autumn. Planting stocks usually come from France and arrive here in September. If home-grown bulbs are used, plant them earlier. This is to insure good root-growth and strong tops for the winter.

Give them full sunlight, but an under-cover may be used, although it is difficult to plant it evenly because of the large rosette of root-leaves.

Do not move them unless it is absolutely necessary. If they seem to need thinning after several years, take up a part of the planting in autumn and establish the divided bulbs before disturbing the others.

As a rule, the Madonna Lily is one of the earliest to open, and is almost always in bloom with Belladonna delphinium, an association which has been much used with pleasing results. A choicer combination is to put them behind dark red Hybrid Tea roses such as Etoile de Hollande, Hadley, or Hoosier Beauty. They also look well with the pure yellow sun-drops (*Oenothera fruticosa*) and a broad edging of forget-me-nots is charming. Dark red, or shell-pink sweet williams are equally good.



Lilium Tenuifolium (Coral Lily)

Bone-meal is the best fertilizer, but do not use it when planting. Put it around them in early spring or immediately after the stems have browned. The Madonna Lily is subject to leaf-spot in some gardens, and it is a good plan to spray them early in the season with Bordeaux mixture, and again before they bloom if disease is suspected to be present.

The plant is four to six feet high and strong enough to stand erect without staking. Its flowers keep well when cut, and their most delightful perfume, while heavy, is not overpowering in the house.

Lilium Candidum endures considerable dryness but should have plenty of water at blooming-time. Good drainage is important, or the bulbs will rot. In fact, this is true of almost all lilies.



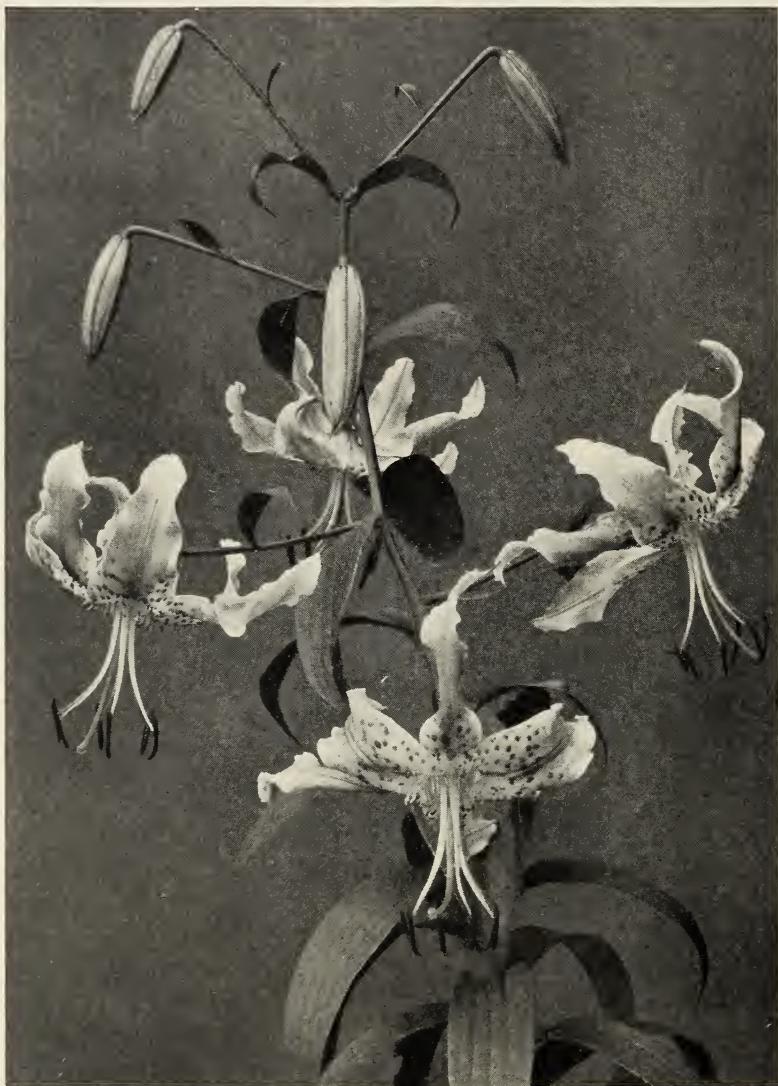
Lilium Tenuifolium The Coral Lily is the smallest and daintiest of all the easy lilies, and one of the most brilliantly colored. The stems are slender and wiry, from one foot to eighteen inches high, covered with many thread-like leaves, and bear small sprays of nodding, recurved, bright crimson-scarlet flowers of great grace and charm.

Words cannot do justice to the delightful effect of a clump of Coral Lilies at their height of bloom. They have all the airy grace of scarlet butterflies, and a perfection and daintiness of form in their miniature size that is unmatched by other lilies.

They are too small and slender to be planted near coarse plants, and look best by themselves in a sunny spot in the rockery, or in a corner of the garden where the bright color does not conflict with the delicate hues of other flowers.

The bulbs are quite small and should be planted about four times their diameter deep, in rich leaf-mold mixed with stone chips and sand. The bed or pocket should be nine inches or more deep, to insure coolness and moisture for the roots, and the drainage must be perfect. Bone-meal is the best fertilizer, used after the plants have come up in the spring.

About the third year after planting, Coral Lilies often disappear. Evidently the plants are triennials or quadrennials only and not long-lived like other perennials. As they are best the year before they die, it is wise to set out a new lot about every second year. They are inexpensive and do not take up much room. Green foliage is their best companion, but some loose under-cover, like creeping woolly thyme (*Thymus serpyllum lanuginosus*), or seedlings of the scarlet flax (*Linum rubrum*), are good to plant with them. The flax will give a bright color-tone in the same spot a little later in the season, and the young flax plants will shade the roots of the lily and make a fine cover for the base of their stems.



Lilium Speciosum (Japanese Lily)

Lilium Speciosum The Japanese Lily has many varieties, but in commerce all except *L. Speciosum Album* are very much mixed up. They are not very different as we get them anyhow, and merely present varying intensities of the rose color which distinguishes them from all other lilies. The usual variety is frequently called *L. Speciosum Rubrum*. It grows two to four feet high and bears a spray of nodding, large, sharply recurved flowers of the same shape as Henry's Lily, but larger. The basic color of the flower is white, with a ribbon of bright rose-red through the middle of each petal, from which a more or less well defined flush extends over the whole surface, which is fringed and dotted with darker red. They have a crisp texture and are very beautiful. The scent is mild and delicious.

The variety *Melpomene*, in its true type, is almost entirely rose-red and is larger and taller than *Rubrum*.

The variety *Magnificum* is about midway between *Melpomene* and *Rubrum* in color, but has a distinct white edge.

The variety *Album* is pure snow-white throughout, except for green creases in the heart of the flower, similar to those in *Henryi*. It is very sweetly scented and is not so robust as the other varieties.

All of them respond to the same kind of treatment, although *Album* seems to thrive with more sunlight and a slightly drier soil.

The large, rather loose bulb is purplish for the red varieties but creamy white for *Album*, and, according to authorities, it should be planted deeply in good, loamy soil, with a ground-cover of other plants.

In actual practice we have found that its only real requirements are reasonably good soil, partial or complete shade, and extremely good drainage. It may be fertilized with manure or bone-meal after it is established but should not be disturbed at any time.

This lily does not stay where it is put but travels underground in some fashion, and, after a few years, adjusts itself to a site it likes and places its bulbs at the depth it wants them. We have known it to travel out of a well-prepared bed into the harder, worked ground nearby.

Plants of *Album* have even wandered out into the grass-paths toward the sun, away from shaded, prepared beds in which they were planted.

Melpomene is the most difficult of the varieties to establish and seems to run out after a few years. The others are quite easy if the drainage is good and they are not smothered by nearby plants.

The red varieties bloom in late summer, extending into autumn, and if planted in dense shade in a north border they may be kept in bloom until frost comes. *Album* comes a little earlier than any of the red varieties.

As mentioned before, there seems to be a mixture of the red varieties as they are received from Japan, and orders for *Magnificum* and *Melpomene*



Lilium Hansoni (Hanson's or Wax Lily)

are likely to contain a percentage of the *Rubrum* type. But all are so beautiful that there is no harm done, and all shades harmonize into a symphony of beauty when planted in a bed together.

Album is very true, and red-flowered varieties never appear in a planting of it. If a mixture should occur, it can be detected at planting-time because of the different color of the bulbs.



Lilium Hansoni Hanson's Lily, or the Wax Lily, is very different from almost all other lilies.

Its blooms come in large clusters at the top of a two- to four-foot stem which is beset with whorls of rather broad, bright green leaves. The flowers are about an inch and a half long and as much deep, but the petals recurve so sharply that the tips almost touch the back of the flower. Their texture is so waxen and thick that they seem to be carved out of wax, and they have the same glistening sheen. On opening, they are orange-yellow spotted darker and fade to tawny yellow.

The Wax Lily will grow in sun or partial shade, but shade is better for it because it prevents the flowers from bleaching.

Its white, firm bulbs should be planted about two inches beneath the surface in a rich, leaf-mold soil. Rotted manure may be used deep beneath them but ought not to come in contact with the bulb.

Considerable moisture is advisable, but the ground should never be wet or soggy. A deep bed of leaf-mold, with a few rather large, cool stones in it, will usually provide the proper conditions.

The Wax Lily is one of the earliest to bloom, coming about the middle of June. There are no really thoroughly satisfactory flowers to grow near it. It works admirably in connection with columbines, but the flowers of both are too much alike in shape and height to be really good. The best effect has been produced by an underplanting of *Primula Polyanthus*.

Lilium Hansoni should be planted in autumn, and need not be fertilized until the second spring following. It is one of the earliest lilies to appear above the ground. After three or four years it will be found wise to lift the bulbs in autumn, taking particular pains not to break the roots and to divide the clumps which have formed. If this is not done, no particular harm will result, but they will grow taller and have more flowers if not permitted to become too crowded. If transplanting is delayed until spring, the disturbed bulbs rarely flower that season.

The Wax Lily is very pretty in the border or in a secluded corner. It has a faint, attractive odor, and while the thick petals make the bloom a little too coarse for most people's taste in a cut-flower, it is not without a good measure of quaintness and old-fashioned beauty.



Lilium Superbum (American Turk's-Cap Lily)

Lilium Superbum The American Turk's-Cap is America's handsomest native lily. It grows wild throughout eastern United States and Canada. Usually it is found in swamps, and frequently in absolutely dense shade.

Its stem is nine to ten feet high, whorled with handsome leaves, and bears an immense, broadly conical cluster of fairly large, brilliant red, nodding flowers, each shaped like an oriental turban, hence the common name. The color varies, and orange-yellow varieties spotted with brown are known. It blooms in midsummer or a little later and is one of the showiest plants in cultivation.

Its culture presents no difficulties when its peculiarities are understood. While it is a swamp lily, it must have good drainage. In the wild this is provided by the bulb resting on the top of a sunken stone or a convenient root, above the water-level of the swamp. If planted in bogs in gardens, a similar situation may be given by perching the bulb upon a sunken, inverted flower-pot filled with gravel. The bulb is double and consists of two or three nobby little balls joined with a brittle piece of root-like stem. They should be handled with care so that the little dumb-bells are not broken, and be planted fairly deep—four or five times the diameter of the larger bulb.

While its natural home is in a swamp, the American Turk's-Cap Lily will thrive in any border if it has a deep surface mulch of rotting leaves. It may be planted among fairly robust shrubs, such as deutzias or rhododendrons, provided a leaf-mulch is maintained, and it will quickly rise above the shrubs and throw its spire of scarlet flowers into the sun.

Autumn is the best time to plant the bulbs, and the right soil is a mixture of leaf-mold or peat and sand which will drain easily. No fertilizing is advisable, and when once established it is wise to let it severely alone.

Occasionally, this lily decides that it does not like the place chosen for it. If there is a suitable place nearby, it will move there, using its queer dumb-bell-shaped bulbs as traveling roots. This accounts for the fact that some bulbs do not bloom for a year or so after planting. If the location is not suitable, and it cannot find a better one close by, it will eventually die.

In the border, the mulch is very important; and plenty of water should be given, especially at blooming-time. Under the right care, or rather lack of care, *L. Superbum* will increase abundantly and make a thrilling show.

It is almost hopeless to try to make color combinations with it. The flowers are too high above the ground for anything lower to be effective, and the color is so vivid that it kills almost any other bloom near it.

The flowers keep well when cut and have little or no fragrance.



Above. *Lilium Elegans* (Thunberg's Lily)

Below. *Lilium Dauricum* (Candlestick or Siberian Lily)

Lilium Dauricum The Candlestick or Siberian Lily is a showy, sun-loving variety which grows easily in any sunny border. It likes sandy, loam soil and has no particular peculiarities of culture. The bulbs multiply very fast and need dividing every third or fourth year. This can be done in the spring, taking care not to break the new shoots or the roots. New bulbs should be set out in the autumn. Plant them about their own diameter deep, or a little deeper for winter protection. They will soon adjust themselves to the proper level, which varies with the kind of soil in which they find themselves.

The plants are extremely interesting when they break through the ground, looking like great artichokes or houseleeks for several days, then shooting up in robust stems whorled with leaves. The blooms come in erect panicles, like candelabras, and in some books it is called the Candlestick Lily. The red-orange flowers are held erect like widespread chalices, and are borne in such profusion that from a distance they look like a streak of flame through the flower-border.

There is great confusion between this variety and *L. Croceum* and *L. Elegans*, and the named varieties of those species are frequently referred to this species.

Lilium Croceum is a stronger, coarser lily, with flowers in pyramidal cluster, and *L. Elegans* is smaller and more slender. There is not so much difference otherwise, and they are all good and all easy to grow. Similar lilies may be met with under the names of *L. Umbellatum*, *L. Thunbergianum*, and *L. Davuricum*.



Lilium Elegans Thunberg's Lily is so similar in the type to *L. Dauricum* that there is scarcely any difference in appearance or in their cultivation. But a great many varieties of *L. Elegans* have been introduced. All require the same treatment as *L. Dauricum*. Of these, the best are:

Alice Wilson. A very dwarf variety, one and a half to two feet high, with large, clear lemon-yellow flowers.

Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red flowers, spotted purplish black.

Leonard Joerg. Orange-red flowers with crimson spots.

Prince of Orange. Soft buff flowers, spotted maroon. The plants grow only ten to twelve inches high.

Generally speaking, it is better to buy these varieties in mixture and not attempt to keep them separate. The resulting blend of colors is harmonious and very attractive, and the cost of mixed varieties is much less.



Lilium Henryi (Yellow Speciosum Lily)

Lilium Henryi or the Yellow Speciosum, is a magnificent variety which sometimes grows ten feet or more tall, bearing an immense, loose spray of medium-sized, salmon-yellow flowers, with a deep green crease at the base of the three inner petals and fine, fringed, icicle-like appendages on the inner surface. The anthers are rich maroon-brown. Bulbs of this lily are very large, and authorities tell us that they should be planted very deeply. Our experience, however, shows us that they gradually rise toward the surface and are frequently found almost at the ground-level.

In very cold climates, Henry's Lily should be heavily protected from spring frosts because it comes up very early and the new shoots are tender.

It succeeds in a variety of soils, but good garden loam seems to be best. The soil must be well drained, but at blooming-time should be watered heavily. Like *L. Auratum*, it enjoys a ground-cover of low plants over the base of its stems, and will grow up through shrubs three to four feet high. It should have plenty of head-room and full exposure to the sun for half a day, at least, for its flowers, otherwise the long, tall stems will grow crooked. It usually needs long, slender canes to keep it erect, or shelter on the windward side.

It is best planted in autumn, but it can be moved in spring, even after it has started to grow, without causing much of a set-back, and will benefit by transplanting and separating every fourth or fifth year.

A surface mulch of rotted manure in autumn is beneficial, but the plants should not be dug around in spring, and no manure should be put into the holes when the bulbs are planted. It thrives on bone-meal.

Henry's Lily is very subject to a leaf-disease which begins at the tip of the leaf, like a burn, and gradually destroys the whole blade. The disease begins at the bottom of the plant and proceeds rapidly to the top, extending eventually to the buds and flowers. If caught in time and the tips of the leaves are cut off with scissors, it can be kept clean of the disease if there are not too many plants; but where there are large groups of plants, it is best to spray them frequently with Bordeaux mixture in gardens where the disease is expected.

This lily blooms a little ahead of *L. Auratum*, but laps seasons with it somewhat. It looks best alone, with a green under-cover. The flowers are almost scentless, so that they are not offensive when cut, and they last a long time in water. It may be combined with long, heavy spikes of the late, dark blue delphiniums, but should not be mixed with pink, red, or yellow flowers, and pale blue and purple look rather washy in contrast with it.

Henry's Lily is one of the handsomest varieties which can be grown easily and deserves a worthy place in any garden.

General List of Lilies

Lilium Auratum. See page 7.
L. Auratum Pictum. See page 9.
L. Auratum Platycladum. See page 9.
L. Auratum Rubro-Vittatum. See page 9.
L. Batemanniae. Apricot-yellow. *Dauricum-Elegans* type. 3 ft. July, August. Ordinary soil; partial shade. Plant 4 to 6 in. deep.
L. Brownii. White, stained purple and brown outside; trumpet shaped. *L. Regale* type. 3 to 4 ft. June, July. Likes sandy soil, perfect drainage, partial shade. Plant 8 in. deep.
L. Canadense. Bell-shaped flowers varying yellow-orange and red. *L. Superbum* type. Swampy place with ground-cover, tops in sun. 5 to 8 ft. June, July. Plant 8 in. deep.
L. Canadense Flavum. A pure yellow form with dark spots. The same cultivation.
L. Canadense Rubrum. A bright red form heavily spotted with brown.
L. Candidum. See page 11.
L. Carolinianum. Brownish yellow spotted darker. *L. Superbum* type. Moist ground; heavy cover; full sun for flowers. 3 to 4 ft. July. Plant 5 in. deep.
L. Columbianum. Small flowers in large, pyramidal clusters. *L. Superbum* type. Golden yellow, spotted maroon. Moist ground, well drained; sun for the tops. 3 ft. July. Plant 6 in. deep.
L. Croceum. Erect orange flowers of the *L. Dauricum* type and require same cultivation. 3 ft. June, July. Plant 5 in. deep.
L. Dauricum. See page 21.
L. Davidi. Bright yellow flowers spotted red. *L. Tigrinum* type and requires similar cultivation. 4 to 5 ft. July. Plant 5 in. deep.
L. Elegans. See page 21.
L. Grayi. Smaller form of *L. Canadense*. Partial shade; loose, moist peaty soil, 3 to 4 ft. July. Plant 4 in. deep.
L. Hansoni. See page 17.
L. Henryi. See page 23.
L. Humboldti. Bright orange with dark spots surrounded by rings. *L. Superbum* type and requires similar cultivation. 5 ft. June, July. Plant 5 in. deep.
L. Japonicum (*L. Kramerii*). Flowers rose-pink. Distinct but of general type of *L. Regale*. 3 to 4 ft. Blooms in June, July. Likes peaty soil with ground-cover, but best raised in pots. This is one of the loveliest and rarest Lilies in cultivation. When good, solid healthy bulbs are obtained it can be raised to perfection under ordinary garden culture. This Lily is well worth experimenting with because of its unequalled beauty and the easy success which some growers have had with it.
L. Longiflorum. The Easter Lily forced by florists. If protected will live outdoors several seasons. *L. Candidum* type of flowers. 3 ft. Good garden soil. Blooms in July. Plant 8 in. deep.
The many varieties of *L. Longiflorum*, such as *Multiflorum*, *Giganteum*, and *Albo-marginatum* require similar cultivation.
L. Martagon. The true Turk's-Cap Lily. Flowers purple, of general type of *L. Hansoni*, but plants more vigorous. Partial shade; good garden soil. 4 to 5 ft. June. Plant 4 in. deep.
L. Martagon Album. A handsome, pure white variety which requires same treatment.
L. Monadelphum Szovitzianum. Straw-yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. 5 to 6 ft. June. Plant 5 in. deep. Requires two years or more to bloom after planting.
L. Pardalinum. Bright orange, spotted dark crimson. *L. Tigrinum* type. Good loam or peat soil; partial shade or full sun with heavy ground-cover; likes moisture; good drainage. July. Plant 5 in. deep.
L. Parryi. Clear yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. 5 to 6 ft. July. Gravelly soil; moisture; ground-cover and partial shade. Plant 5 in. deep.
L. Philadelphicum. Brilliant orange, erect flower. *L. Dauricum* type. Partial shade or full sun with ground-cover. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. Plant 5 in. deep.
L. Regale. See page 3.
L. Sargentiae. White flowers similar to *L. Regale* and requires practically same treatment, blooms later. 3 to 5 ft. July, August. Plant 6 in. deep.
L. Speciosum. See page 15.
L. Speciosum Album. See page 15.
L. Speciosum Magnificum. See page 15.
L. Speciosum Melpomene. See page 15.
L. Speciosum Rubrum. See page 17.
L. Superbum. See page 19.
L. Tenuifolium. See page 13.
L. Tenuifolium, Garden Gleam. A clear yellow form rather larger than the type. Same treatment.
L. Testaceum. See page 9.
L. Tigrinum. See page 5.
L. Tigrinum Flore-Pleno. An attractive double form. Same treatment.
L. Washingtonianum. Pinkish purple, sometimes white flowers; general trumpet shape. Partial shade; gravelly soil with leaf-mold; plenty of moisture. 5 ft. June, July. Plant 8 in. deep. Disappointing the first year but improves afterward.

